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The Message of 1902.

The second annual message of President Roosevett is only one-half as long on Monday last, the sort of tariff comas the first; but it does not follow from this circumstance of linear measurement that there may not be quite as of the mind-of that mental faculty much in it to admire, to consider, or per- known to psychology as imagination. haps even to deplore.

Beyond the reach of adverse criticism an expensive nonentity, or, if actively by any candid person are those passages efficient, a constant menace to that stain Mr. Roosevela's Constitutional ex-bility of our economic policy which the hibit of the state of the Union which President declares to be our prime ecodescribe the quality of manhood actually existing in the American citizen or sion is the House Committee on Ways plainly desirable in his case. The Presi- and Means, assisted by the Schate Comdent's discussion of the proper elements mittee on Finance. The determination of human character is relation to the in the first instance of tariff changes problems of government is novel, inas- belongs properly to the forces now much as none of his predecessors has and always heretofore operating to that ever attempted anything like it in a end, annely, to intelligent political partimessage. It is likewise both radical and sanship and responsible party governclearly philosophical, for unquestion- ment. The only positive recommendaably all problems of legislation are de-tions of the message as to the tariff are termined. In the fart analysis, by the reciprocity by direct legislation in case the noral testure of the lagislators on one pending treaties fail, and the removal side, and on the other of the population of the tax on anthracite coal. for which the laws are to be made. From this point of view Mr. ROOSEVELT ap- repeats many of the now familiar genproaches the particulars of his annual task with words as earnest and as December and in his series of stump resolute as they are unusual in such a document such sentiments, for ex- and then proceeds to this paragraph, ample, as these which we single out as the most important in the message: worthy to be remembered for their apothogmatic value independent of any specific application:

" Ours is not the creed of the weaking and the caward; ours is the gospel of hope and of high

cudeavor. " Tels Nation is seated on a continent danked by firs great oceans, it is compassed of men the descendants of Audiers, or, in a sense, pleneers nations of the Old World by the energy, the boldness, and love of adventage found in their own enger hearts. Such a nation, so placed, will surely

Our people, the sons of the men of the Civil ample of the Hon. Charles E. Little-War, the sons of the men who had from in their blood. FIELD in dismissing the idea of Constirejoice in the present and face the future high of tutional amendment as inexpedient or heart and resolute of will

. We may either fall greatly or succeed greatly but we cannot avoid the cadeavor from which | KINS and other trust-suppressors who either great fallure or great success must come."

" We do not shrink from the struggle before us."

" We know that we can solve them [the problems of government! and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who. in the days of Washington, founded this Govern of the Hon. " Ho " COLLIER in the Missisment and, in the days of LINCOLN, preserved it."

We can get good government only upon conwhich the Nation was founded, and judge each which Mr. Knox Convention, has undertaken " to ascer-

rich et poor, whatever his creed, his occupation.
his birthplere or his residence, is that he shall of the extent of Constitutional power act well and honorable o, his neighbor and his under the clause empowering Congress

"We are neither for the wish man as such nor ment of the probably unconstitutional jur the poor man as such we are for the upright measure, and its reference to the Judi-

" A fundamental provisus of social efficiency is:

There and similar ethical and ethnical States: and then, in the probable event of truths in the message are vigorously ex-, a decision that by no twist of Mr. Knox's cause they denote the sincerely patriotic to regulate interstate commerce be made spirit and optitalstic energy with which, to include production within the States on the subject of Federal commol of is ervention between employer and em- in the more or less remote future to the ployed. Mr. ROOSEVELT returns to his | bottom of the hill, to begin all over again self-imposed task.

Hera again are some further generali- amendment! Such is the programme zations by the President, which, stand- | of attempted Federal control of business ing without qualification, are simply activity within the States which the

No country has ever occupied a literier plan of varional well being tran over at the present speeches now presents to Congress. seas, * * * This industrial development must. It is his sole specific recommendation *A fundament 4 hase of clotteration is the in- dental mention in another part of the

a part from the question of turns revision."

Stability of economic policy must always be subject of the great corporations doing the prime economic need of this country."

"The cases in which the tail f can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an incon- , that its halting and tentative character siderable factor in the quastlen."

this time to reconstruct our manciel system."

guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes political genius nor of his universally with his property or his labor so long as he does not recognized sincerity and courage. It is nfringe upon the rights of others."

Turning now to those parts of the message which really convey specific recommendations such suggestions as invite something more than mere intellectual acquiescence by Congressmenregarding tariff revision, l'ederal control and laber which we have quoted in italies of corporations, and Federal concern with the relations of labor and capital, we are that so fac as the Constitutional powers not obviously consistent with the foregoing principle

1. It is characteristic of Mr. Roose-VELT's present ideas of perspective that he touches upon the question of tariff reduction primarily as a proposed means He properly rejects the method as in- or drag the coal enerators into at least them." This incidental consideration of trust repression leads him on to the ex- tablish it. Or all this matter of present | indifference to our claim to catholicity, pression of a " most earnest " wish that and far-reaching importance to this and and would be moved to a more scornful of immemorial age. Whence comes the

" we could treat the tariff from the stand- succeeding generations of American citipoint solely of our business needs," that | zens the message is as silent as the Book is, divorce tariff legislation from tariff of Job.

politics, a proposition which, we are com-The President's remarks on the roupelled to remark, is inherently abourd. tine affairs of Government, on justice to Without following Congressman Fow- Cuba, on the enlargement of the navy. LER of New Jersey so far as to adon the services of the army in the Philipvise the establishment of a swenty-year | pines and on many other administraterm commission to supersede the Legtive details miner only in view of the islative, Executive and Judicial demain subjects he discusses, are direct. businesslike and satisfactory. He is a of their functions, Mr. ROOSEVELT does good Executive. It is only as a phimittee of the House to an outside, nonhonest neighborhood a chill.

perts " the initiative in the matter of The Great Movement of the Episcopal

partments of the Government in some

favor, although not very ardently, the

transfer from the Ways and Means Com-

partisan commission of "business ex-

changes in the schedules. He thinks

that the "unburried and unbiassed"

reports of such a commission would be

valuable to the legislators. As the Hon.

THOMAS B. REED pointed out so lucidly

mission which seems to be in the Presi-

dent's mind is in fact purely a creature

in practical existence it would either be

nomic need. The proper tariff commis-

2. The chapter on trust regulation

eralities uttered by Mr. ROOSEVELT last

speeches during the summer and autumn.

I carneally recommend this subject to the con-

deration of the Congress with a view to the pas-

sage of a law reasonable in its provisions and ef-

can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as

o the necessity of Constitutional amendment. It

it prove impossible to accomplish the purposes

above set forth by such a law, then, assuredly, we

hould not shrink from amending the Constitution

o as to secure beyond peradventure the power

Such is the residuum after many boil-

ings over the flames of a superheated

purpose. The President follows the ex-

impracticable for the present. He parts

company with the Hon. JOHN JAMES JEN-

the power for Congress before attempt-

ing to exercise it. He places himself

A bill of admitted doubtfulness Con-

ciary for a decision as to its validity; the

patient awaiting of results from the

by the Supreme Court of the United

with the preliminaries to Constitutional

President after a year of earnest cogi-

tation and frequent and impassioned

on the subject, if we except the inci-

message of the proposed creation of a

Department of Commerce as promising

an advance toward dealing with and

Such, we say, is now the only pro-

gramme; and we are bound to add

is in painful contrast with the ardor

of the President's utterances when

treating the subject rhetorically. It

kalends of the Mississippi bear.

exercising supervision over the whole

an interstate business."

Church. The demonstration of aggressive vitality which the Episcopal Church is now making in the Advent meetings in New York is simply one among many indications of an organized movement on an extensive scale to put that Church in the religious leadership. It is a movement to make the Episcopal a "National Church." which, to use the words of the Churchman, shall satisfy with its catholicity of spirit and doctrine and policy " the one supreme demand on English-speaking Christianity." That demand this Episcopal paper interprets to be for the sweeping away of the barriers of Protestant sectarianism, so that the scattered divisions of Christian people, " forced by their own convictions to give up their mutual isolation at any cost, at any sacrifice," may find a home wherein to live together in one family."

Accordingly, the Churchman would have it " made perfectly plain in every parish that the Church is not concentrating her efforts on making individual proselytes," but believes rather that those who leave their own denomination are often just the individuals who can do a greater work for catholic principles at home, in their own place, than by deserting it." "We do not went." reiterates the Churchman, "to make converts of Methodists, Presbyterians or Baptists, but to get them to join with us in one spirit and in the one purpose

of fidelity to CHRIST's mission." Canon Henson of Westminster Abbey has treated in a similar spirit existing religious divisions and conditions in England; first, in an address before the recent English Church Congress and. next, during the last week, in a very significant letter to the London Times. His plea is for the reunion of the English Churches on the broad lines of Christianity through a " reversal of the Anglican Church's long-accustomed attitude of exclusiveness." The religious controversies and hatreds which have been provoked and inflamed by the Education bill seem to him to afford proof of the " illiberality and absurdity " of that exclusiveness, and to be also an indication that " reunion must speedily become the leading question of the time."

yet adhere to the legitimate plan of getting This discussion is taking place simultaneously in both America and England at a time when the question of as unreservedly in the hands of that changing the name of the Episcopal astute and sophisticated old corpora-Church in this country to express its tion lawyer, Attorney-General Knox, as catholic character and purpose is brought he did on a recent occasion in the hands up more prominently than ever before during the sixty years in which it has been sippi swamps. He suddenly, but not indebated with more or less of seriousness. considerately, seizes upon the ingenious Within a few weeks a joint committee on method of postponing contact with an the subject, appointed by the last General devised and proposed in his Pittsburg tain the mind of Church people in general " as to a change of name, by requesting each diocesan convention or missionary convocation to express its sentiment to the question, and if it desires a change to suggest the name it would to regulate commerce between the States; substitute for the present designation of the enactment and the attempted enforcethe "Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

The most striking expressions, so far made, have come from Bishop DOANE and from the diocesan convention of the slow process leading to final adjudication Albany diocese held on the 12th of November. Bishop Doane's treatment of the subject was the more remarkable because his affiliations are generally pressed. We like to dwell upon them be- experienced corporation mind can power with the "High Church " school, for he ranged himself in decided opposition to any change in the name of the Church mercly because the producers sometimes at this time. First, because "the absoprivate business activities and Federal engage in interstate commerce; a return lute impossibility, so far, of discovering, inventing or manufacturing a name stands as an almost insuperable barrier in the way of any action." If a name was to be chosen now for the first time " I should not choose that " now in use, the other day. The pup watched him with a stout Protestant and have a deep sympathy with much of the common protestantism which we share with other reformed communions." Afterward he propounded his main objection, thus:

was not true and had confessedly not been true in the past: of implying at least that we meant to be catholic hereafter but had not been catholic here tofore. And meanwhile there might come a weak ening hold and a lessening touch upon what I believe to be overwhelmingly the main hope of organic unity, namely, the recognition of our far closer communion, in thought and purpose and belief, with the great religious organizations which, in the haste of a needed reformation, lost some taings which we have retained."

will impress the expectant, we think, as worthy neither of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S The diocesan convention, however, by a vote of 84 to 14, passed a resolution of "approval of a line of movement like the postponement to the Greek which looks toward a change of the corporate or legal title of the Protestant 3. In discussing labor troubles Mr. Episcopal Church in the United States ROOSEVELT has nothing pertinent to of America." Bishop GRAFTON of the add to the excellent maxim as to equal Fond du Lac Wisconsin diocese, probarights and the equal liberties of property bly the most extreme Ritualist in the House of Bishops, expresses agreement above, except the general proposition with the Albany convention against the position of Bishop DOANE. For him and sorry to say that we find certain things of the National Government touch these for his school, he says, in a letter to the matters they should be exercised in con-Churchman, "our present name has fermity with right principles. A con- nothing of Scripture or Church usage to splenous thates in the message is its commend it." The designation he wants aftere to refer heavy way to the appoint- is " The Catholic Church in the United cat of the extra-legal Anthracite Com- States." It is notable that one of the mission now in session at Scranton, the grounds on which he advocates this of " reaching the evils of the trusts." coercive use of Federal authority to lead change is that the " sectarianism " of the existing name " has helped to keep judicious and ineffective for that pur- a quasi recognition of the labor unions Christians divided." Bishop DOANE had pose. He advances the correct opinion and the strike agitators, the subsequent ridiculed the argument that the Roman that " to remove the tariff as a punitive attempt to connect this arbitrary per- Catholic Church is alarmed lest this measure directed against trusts would sonal act with the official system by movement should prevail," and also inevitably result in ruin to the weaker means of the bill introduced in Con- "the theory that we should attract competitors who are struggling against gress on Monday, and, in general, the Romans to us by some assimilation of revolutionary precedent thereby estab- their nomenclature," for "the Roman tariff revision from the starting point of lished so far as Mr. Roosgvell can es- spirit is one of somewhat contemptuous presence of the goat as a guardian and ter-

of what they would call a new claim." Union with Rome, he pronounced " the baseless fabric of a dream." " No one of our school," says Bishop GRAFTON also. desires a change of name as an ap-

proach to Rome." It will be seen that "Christian unity, the "reunion" of Christendom, is an idea which underlies all these discussions, yet it is a scheme of unity which excludes the great majority of Christenlosopher, an innovator, a sociological ex- dom. The argument that by calling the perimentalist, that he produces in any | Episcopal Church the " Catholic Church in the United States " the separated divisions of Protestantism would be drawn into its fold as a common home is not supported by any past expression of the sentiment of those bodies; and even if the new name should be adopted, practically the old would be retained in general use for necessary distinction of that

> Church from the Roman Catholic. Christian unity or "reunion" which refuses catholicity to the greatest Church in Christendom might tend to inflame angry passion and provoke bitter controversy and competition rather than to promote brotherly fellowship and gentle harmony in the Christian family. The unity of Protestantism against Roman Catholicism, by whatever name it was called might introduce a firebrand instead of an olive branch into the now comparatively peaceful Christendom. Nor does it seem possible that Protestantism can express its very genius otherwise than in the divisions which varying conceptions of the Divine law and truth have produced. Is not the glory of Protestantism in the liberty of conscience which makes unity impossible?

The 90 Footers.

The report showing that the new defender will be ready for her trial spin early next May gladdens the hearts of watermen and their compatriots ashore. The coming boat is to have two trial horses, Columbia and Constitution, and the programme arranged by the New York Yacht Club includes ten races between this unprecedented trio before the club cruise and the trial races.

Many yachtsmen, like their halfbrothers, the fishermen, count the dull winter months and wish that time would take an additional burst of speed. They would send off the winter months one after another with a kick, and they would anchor the summer months in port and keep them anchored for an indefinite period. But time trots at his own gait, and even yachts on the starboard tack must give way to him. Four dreary months and one whimsical one must go by before the gun is fired.

The prophets or rather the tipsters have sat upon the new keels cast in America and England and report a sensation in each case. They say that there is for both a great increase of lead, and from over the water comes the rumor that the challenger is to carry 15.000 feet of canvas! By some sort of wireless telegraph each side always seems to have a knowledge of what the other is doing, and so the rival boats are never very far

apart in the matter of sail spread. What a pair of giants the new boats

will be if reports be true! One of the last of the old-time horsebreeding magnates of Kentucky, Mr. A. J. ALEXANDER, died yesterday. In one respect Mr. ALEXANDER was peculiar among his fellows, for the reason that he himself took little interest in horses. He inherited his farm from his brother, and it was managed until the dispersal of the stud, a few years ago, by Mr. Lucius Brodhead. Woodburn was the home of Lexington, and that line of racers, peerless in American history, gave to this blue grass estate an interest in horses. He inherited his fermines the interest in horses. He inherited his formation in the civil life on no greater incomes. The anti-marriage idea was evidently brought home by Gen. Corbin from Germany. The brought home by Gen. Corbin from Germany. The custom in most European countries is to discourage marriage on the part of both officers do for the control of the corbin from the state of the corbin from Germany. The country is although, as a matter of fact, millions of feech tells cet married in civil life on no greater incomes. The anti-marriage idea was evidently brought home by Gen. Corbin from Germany. The three of the matrimonal habit unless the officer has private means aside from his salary. The caute marriage idea was evidently brought home by Gen. Corbin from Germany. The three of the corbin from Germany. The officer has private means aside from his salary. The caute marriage late was evidently brought home by Gen. Corbin from Germany. The officers has private means aside from his salary. The caute means and committee and solities are solities and solities are solities and solities and solit tory, gave to this blue grass estate an unapproachable distinction. Fortunate the horseman who now acquires Woodburn and covers its lovely pastures with young thoroughbreds. He will both confer great honor upon himself and possess himself of and the American mothers to whom our corone of the loveliest homesteads in the

"Ye ruthless railers anti-canine, Away with you, go weep and whine; Come down, come out, come of, shut up! Hear the tale of the Husking Pup!" "Dog Dittles."

Many accomplished dogs are known and loved. The Husking Dog is only a pup and won't be nine months old until get married in civil life on no greater incomes" next Wednesday. The Hon. JACOB Dirthan junior officers receive: but they do not next Wednesday. The Hon. Jacob Dif-FENBAUGH lives on the Stephens farm on the banks of the Wabash, a stream of song. Mr. DIFFENHAUGH was husking corn said the Bishop, but, he added, "I am intelligent interest. For full particulars see a Wabash despatch to the Chicago Trib-

Then the pup went in on his own hook, tearing pilling the corn and the husks, but he stripped the husks clean. The next day he followed DIFFEN-BAUGH and his men to the field and did several hours of efficient work. The dog apparently was into his pay, and he still must support her, delighted with its work."

Gen. Corbin's proposal is per to pro-

By next spring the Wabash wonder will

Sundry imaginative and flame-spouting | polyandry. moralists in these parts have thought they found great wickedness in this town and all but broiled their tongues in efforts to utter that paughtiness. New York has never had any " realizing sense " of these enormities. They belong to fiction, to the inventions of the corr spondents of out-oftown papers, to the bogies of the rural exhorter against the vanities of cities. New York to find another victim of rhetoric and heated fancy. Sunday a clergyman of York, Pa., preached " a stinging sermon on the vices and dangers that exist in York, and "compared it with ancient Rome. Yet we don't believe that York, Pa., is much worse or better than New York,

that mythical Sultan of Bacelou? The tale says that he calls the Americans " hogeating hogs " and visits 'em to fight. The same old legendary Sultan:

"I am the Sultan of Bacolod, I now down Yankees by the rod."

We declibe to beneve in the authenticity of this beilicose character. He is a pseudonym of the Artistep rialist Lague, an Oriental avata: of the Hole WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON or the ghost of BOMBASTES

A South Carolinian has been suing an august Loly, the Sovereign Camp of the oo imen of the Wo.ld. He avers that he was injured during initiation; that the goat " " bucked " and threw him. This ror of initiations and secret ceremonies i

mockery by an assertion in a new title | phrase, " riding the goat? " Presumably from Egypt and old Nile. Capricornus, the goat of the Zodiac, was the patron of the hierophants in the Egyptian mysteries. Knowledge, especially occult and recondite knowledge, was under his protection. The goat of earth may be despised on earth but the Celestial Goat is or was a mighty and mysterious power. It may be a lon way from the astrological and astronomical goat to the comic " goat " of modern initiations, but that is not the goat's fault. and even the poor substitute set up by the carpenter may be dangerous, as the South Carolina man complains.

the state of the s

The recruiting returns for the year ending June 30, 1902, show that native-born Americans are entering the army in good numbers. The ratio for the year was 6.6 native-born men to 1.4 foreign born; in 1900, it was 5.6 to 1. Of foreign-born recruits in 1901, Germany supplied 616, with Ireland a close second with 607. England furnished 332, Canada 286, Russia 120. No other country gave more than 100 men. Norway sent 66, Scotland 47, Switzerland 45, Italy 40 and France 31; while the foreignborn recruits from all the rest of the vorke numbered 1,190. Minors accepted as soldiers numbered 3,261; 13,175 men were between the ages of 21 and 30, 2,050 were over 30 and inder 40, and 63 were over 40 when they enlisted. Some of the recruits were laborers, farmers, soldiers, clerks, machinists and engineers, printers, carpenters, cooks and shoemakers. Their trades will be of use to them in the army; and when they have served their enlistments, the recruits of the year will find that their military experience will be of use in their trades.

Persons with a gift for the exaggerated and the superlative are invited to ponder these words of the Hon. JOHN F. HURLEY Mayor of Salem:

I am a modest man, to some extent. Mark the moderation. Mr. HURLEY doesn't believe that modesty will die with him, but he has some or enough for his purposes and as much, perhaps, as is desirable or possible in a public man. The Hon. PINK JIM LEWIS might define himself as modest man, to some extent, known to himself alone.

THE REPUBLICAN VOTE.

A New York City Voter Opposes the View of Governor Odell.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Cov. the leaders of the Republican party in New York city for the big loss in Republican votes at the last election. It was hard for the writer vote a straight Republican ticket, which I did and only for the remembrance of the prosperity wreckers had full sway in 1896-97 life a Democratic ticket.

President Roosevelt and Governor Odell are more to blame than others for the poor showing of the Republican party in Greater New York With meat beyond the reach of an ordinary workingman all summer, and coal not to be even thought of, with winter coming not to be even thought of, with winter coming on, with their fawning, compromising tactics with bands of law-breaking murderous strikers all over the country, it was hard to even help them by voting for the party they represent?). If Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Odeli have not been acting the parts of demagogues rather than patriotic statesmen this past few months, no one ever did. Their false sympathy for men who defy the laws of our country will ruin the Republican party yet.

A TRUE REPUBLICAN.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 30.

Early Marriage in the Army. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Gen. Corbin's

annual report contains two recommendations which contain a sociological as well as a military bearing The General, as was expected, favors the beer-elling canteen, and advises its restoration; and he also comes out strongly against marriages on the part of the younger officers. "Easly marriage be discouraged." "A young officer should have but one allegiance, and that should be the service.

The Springfield Republican says: "His chief argument, apparently, is that the younger officers CONNECTICUT, Nov. 17.

The opinion is almost unanimous among army officers in favor of reviving the canteen. The matter is really a choice of two evils respondent appeals are likely to prefer the less the canteen, with beer obtainable in limited quantities as its only intoxicant rather than the saloons, with unlimited Regarding marriage the wives of the soldier

boys deserve some consideration as well as their husbands. The quotation from the Springfield Republican is largely beside the point. Certainly "millions of decent folks have to meintain the same style of living that is obligatory on army officers. An officer's clot. ing account, for uniforms civilian with no greater lacome. If he is in the mounted service he must keep a horsean expense not obligatory in civilian life Added to these is the possibility of the

officer's being ordered to change station, perhaps across the continent, perhaps from Maine to Manila. If he goes alone, leaving his wife, he must maintain her at home and support himself at his new post. If he takes his wife, the expense of moving will eat deep Gen. Corbin's proposal is not to prolibit marriage wholly, but to restrict it to officers of a certain rank. There is absolutely no point to the suggestion, which our correspondent indorses, of "a costly and unwholesome

Meest' McDonough's Blas'. From the Lynn Item.

(The following lines written by one of the bosses under Contractor McDonough will bring to the unids of Hem readers the recent overcharge of dynamice which had flat a blue frock and damaged the stone crusher situated over on Essex street.) Da nicea boss is Mees: McDon',

> He gooda man for do da hust'. He duea man for rush; c builda sewer, collect da cash An' run da stona crush.

Da onea time, I 'member me 'Bout tree mont' ago (Mebbe I guess it only two; P'raps I donta know)

Da bigga boss he say to me,
"I tella you, Simone,
I want you snoot da bigga blas'
For busta fine da stone." "All right," I tell him, "Meest' McDent" I fixa me all right. He get da busga and da hoss An' driva outa sight.

I get da dynamita steek, Fouriern, or mebbe nine I get da prime', da batt'ry, I fix da wire iine.

An' den I vella, "Fire! Blas". An' ret bealn' da tree. Da evels body else, dey hide, I push da batt'ry me.

Da rock, he'll shoot up in da air, He'll mos' go outa sight; Da odder rock, he'll nop aroun' – I busta fine all right.

Some piece he hit da stona crush' Some piece da boiler iell. I don'ta stop see where he land-I runna lika well!

Da stona crush' swash all to dev', I speaka you da trut'— You no could find a plete as big For picka all your toot' I tella you, I no forget So long a time I las Dat time I push da batt'ry For Meest' McDenough's blas

AROUND THE GALLERIES. Silver Point Drawings by Charles Sainton

at Wunderlich's. At Wurderlich's Gallery an exhibition is being held of silver point and gold point drawings by Charles Sainton, R. I., whose revival of this manner of drawing practised by the old masters has won him considerable

reputation in England. Ore may remember the pocket books in use some years ago, with pages of thick heavily surfaced paper, on which the memorandum was written with a metalpol.ted pencil. It is a similar character of paper, coated with some preparation of chalk that is used in these drawings, the styles being of silver, gold or lead metal, according to the exact tone of color which is desired in the stroke. The latter may be of infinite delicacy and is indelible Delicacy is the characteristic especially aimed at in these drawings; delicacy of drawing, of toral quality and of feeling; and in pursuit of it Mr. Sainton avoids all contour lines, rendering with diagonal strokes the shaded parts and leaving the paper to express the high lights.

There can be no question of the fascination of the method or of the feeling and skill with which this gentleman uses it. Only one may join issue with the weakness of construction which underlies these delicate fabrics. It is not recessary for the pur-pose of suggesting delicacy, since a hare-ell, most dainty of flowers with its threadlike stems, its transparent bells and leaves that have the silmness of an adder's tongue, have a precision of articulation and a general virility of growth. Nor is it agreeable, for it tends to a kind of nerveless prettiness, which is a little exasperating. And, perhaps, Mr. Sainton is not always consistent with his motives, for surely a medium, whose special virtue is delicacy, can be little suited for the delineation of rocks, and that they should be introduced apparently for the sole purpose of relieving the pure whiteness of the figure may seem to be an error of taste. ike stems, its transparent bells and leaves to be an error of taste. In fact the medium is too choice and

Mr. Sainton's use of it so accomplished that it is a pity both should be applied to the trivial conceits which form the subject of some of these drawings.

Portraits in Pastels by Miss Juliet Thompson An exhibition of portraits in pastels at the Knoedler Gallery introduces a young Washington lady who has studied in Paris, Miss Juliet Thompson. Among her exhibits is the full-length portrait of a lady in olive velvet robe. This was shown at the Salon and represents an earlier stage f her development, when she had acquired a facility in the use of her medium but had not yet begun to feel in it. This in her later work she clearly does and with an inde-pendence of feeling that is quietly refresh-ing. She disregards in her faces the smooth pendence of feeling that is quietly refreshing. She disregards in her faces the smooth finish, so much in request, and by loose handling of the chalks secures unusual character of expression as well as the charm of lighted flesh. She is equally happy in her rendering of the costume, for egain it is the character of it which she gives—a piece of brilliant impressionism that auggests the witchery of a beautiful toilette. The rottrait, numbered 12, is a notable portrait, numbered 12, is a notable upple of this. There is another of a young lady in a pearl satin gown sitting on a sort of throne with her hands together in an intense pose, with which we may feel disposed to quarrel as being theatrical and

But this apparently is only a vagrant phase of her work; for in the other examples there is abundant evidence of serious arthere is abundant evidence of serious artistic motive. Especially may be commended the portraits of Mrs. A. J. Parsons, of Mrs. Charles Mead and of a little girl. But all the pictures have a welcome note of original power, of fresh, clear observation and a whole-hearted method of attack.

Water Color Landscapes by I. A. Josephi. In the lower room of the Knoedler Gallery s a collection of seventeen water color landscapes by I. A. Josephi, gathered in the neighborhood of Red Bank, N. J. They are done with a broad simplicity of metho that renders very agreeably the character of the scene and in a great measure the feeling of open air. Especially convinc-ing are the skies; excellently drawn, spacious ing are the skies; excellently drawn, spacious in suggestion and very interesting in the cloud forms. Notable examples of this quality may be found in "Over the Marshes" and "Clouds and Sunshine." In the drawing of the trees, however, one scarcely receives so satisfactory an impression. They are good in form, and in one, "Golden Autumn," the forms are charming in their natural elegance, but as a rule they do not stimulate or a with a series of bulk of plane. stimulate one with a sense of bulk, of planes beyond planes, of bossy masses and allur-ing hollows. They are a little tame in exorganisms. They are a little tame in expression; yet this criticism may not be valid, for the whole sentiment of these landscapes is quiet and reticent, and the painter's way of realizing the trees may be thereby justifiable. His middle and farther distances are admirably expressed and such objects as cattle or a cart are introduced in exact relation to the spot they occupy. The question may be raised as to whether the immediate foregrounds are not in some cases wanting in the interest of suggestion. But, viewed in the enof suggestion. But, viewed in the en-semble, these landscapes are very reminis-cent of nature, and are executed with a largeness of feeling and a simplicity and spontaneousness that are very invigorating.

A FINE ART CATALOGUE ISSUED The Book of the Mrs. S. D. Warren Collection an Admirable Production.

The first catalogue issued by the American Art Association this season makes good the promise implied in one or two of last year's catalogues, that the catalogues for important art sales in New York are no more to fall short of the highest standards of similar European publications, The édition de luxe of the catalogue of the Mrs. S. D. Warren collection of paintings, which are to be sold at auction by the association early next month, has just been distributed to subscribers, and it is a book that will be much prized.

The volume is of Japanese parchment throughout, the text as well as the illustrations being printed on the heavy vellum, and the cover is of heavy paper of a rich olive color. This edition is limited to 250 copies, each numbered, and almost the et tire edition was taken by subscription prior to the day of publication.

On the remaining cepts the publishers are likely to take radys, use of their cryston.

are likely to take adva. tage of their option at d advance the price, which has been \$5, or lelow the cost of production. Few persons who are not directly interested

rersets who are not directly interested in catalogue-making step to realize the cost of the work in this line. Without reference to the work of compilation, arrangement, &c., simply to produce the book in this is stay of cost \$5,000.

There are 121 victures in the Warren collection, and the catalogue comprises 137 pages, with 65 illustrations, some of them having a whole page each, others occupying the leads of pages, and still others being let is to the text. The photogravures by Elson & Co., of Postor, are firely executed and excellently printed.

By care in the use of brown ink, deep black, or so little color as to give the effect of grav, as it some of the Coret illustrations, the printers have goe as far as possible

the printers have goe as far as possible opreserve the atmosphere of the paintings in these reproductions. The text s in large, clear type, and there is an in The mechanical attainments in this relume will or ly er bar ce the anticipatory it terest in the catalogue of the Herry G. Marquand collection, to issue from the same sources, which is expected soen to

Sarcasm.

Miss De Style-He's a man after my own heart Miss Gunbusta-He was after mine, to

"Land is mighty cheap here. You can buy good farm for a song."
"Just my darn luck! I can't sing."

TICKETS TO HEAVEN.

Hawatian Missionaries Say Senator Burton Was Misquoted or Misinformed. In their next number the Christian Herald of this city will discuss the statements

which United States Senator Burton of Kansas is said to have made regarding the swiedling of natives by the Hawaiian missionaries. Shortly after his return from Hawaii, as a member of a sub-committee appointed by Congress, Senator Burton was quoted by the daily papers as having said that the resident missionaries were taking the lands of the natives in exchange for "certificates entitling

the holders to admission to heaven."

The Christian Herald communicated with the oldest and best known missionaries now in the islands and received positive denial. The missionaries said that Senator now in the islands and received positive dor ial. The missionaries said that Senator Burton had been misquoted or had been imposed upon by the element in Hawaii politics who are opposed to the missionary cause. It was further stated that so far as was known all the missionaries had retired without ever having owne dany land in the islands, and that the granting of lands to the peasants, which was begun in 1845, was due to the influence the missionaries and that the granting in 1845, was due to the influence the missionaries. sionaries had with the reigning monar

AWARDS TO OUR EXHIBITORS Very Many Americans Honored by the Jury of the Turin air.

The awards to American exhibitors by the jury of the International Exposition of Modern Decorative Art, which began at Turin last summer, are just announced by the commission for the United States, of which Gen. L. P. di Cesnola is president. Among the winners of the Grand Prix were Paul W. Bartlett, Frank Eugene, Gertrude Kasebier, Alfred Stieglitz, the Tiffany Studios and the Standard Oll Company of this city, and among the gold medal

of this city, and among the gold medal winners were Scribner's Sons, the Gorham Manufacturing Company and the Cosmopolitan Range Company of New York. J. &. R. Lamb of this city got a silver medal. Iffany & Co., Charles Balliard and Pach Bros. were declared hors concours.

Under the term "Modern Decorative Art" were included productions of a nature which would once have been comprehended in an industrial exhibition. Chicago, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Detroit, Zanesville and Newark, Ohio, were included in the American communities whose residents are named in the list of honors. the list of honors

PRINCE SAYS GOOD-BY.

Parting Message From the Slamese Heir Apparent to the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- The following telegram from the Crown Prince of Siam, dated Vancouver, B. C., was received by President Roosevelt to-day:

Having completed a most interesting tour through the United States, I beg now to take leave of your Excellency and to express my highest appreciation and gratitude for the very hospitable attention accorded me by you and by the officials and citizens of this friendly country. I assure you that I bear home with me the happiest memories of America and the Americans Jone with me the happens.

America and the Americans.

MAHA HAVIJARAVUDE.

The "Lady Chapel" at St. Mary's.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr John Jay Van Allen appears not to approve of the new Lady Chapel at the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth street, Manhattan. He certainly dislikes the quality, kind, or subject matter of the private levotions before its altar, though he admits the worshippers are devout, and perhaps the worshippers are devout, and perhaps is prepared to sympathize somewhat with the "sunbeams in color that stream through the rich windows". Now, what people pray for individually in any church, the Lord only knows, and I for one presume it is not the business of the onlooker. If Mr. Van Allen, who seems to specialize on the Church of Saint Mary the Virgin, does not fancy the style or matter of the private devotions in its Lady Chapel, a blunt, pertinent suggestion might be in order that he stay away.

Passing over his fancy that the official form

its Lady Chapel, a blunt, pertinent suggestion might be in order that he stay away.

Passing over his fancy that the official form of worship in the Eniscopal Church is "Protestant," the funny part crops out in his call on Bishop Potter for an "explanatory brief". He wants the busy Bishop to "account for the newly-erected and becomingly-decorated Lady Chapel," Does Mr Van Allen really expect to open his Sun one morning and read an apology from Bishop Potter for the recent erection and decoration of that chapel? He certifies that the chapel is "becomingly decorated." What, then, is he fussing about its being newly creeted? But there has to be a beginning to everything.

Mr. Van Allen is a type of excitable and fussy intermeddler, who would admirably fill the cast for a revival of the Inquisition. One such recently strove to hale the Dean of Westminster before his self-appointed tribunal, and all he got for his pains was the just and concise reply that the Dean indo not controversy about the ornaments of Westminster Abbey. Mr. Van Allen ought to be jarred in the same way. He is akin to the verger who discovered a man offering private devotions in Westminster Abbey, on his knees, in the "good old days" of fifty years ago, and scandalized at the flagrant impropriety ejected him with these words: "Fre sir, none to that now, sir, don't let me catch you tryin' any more o' that, sir, around 'ere, sir,'" F. Marrin Townsend.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: in computing the aitendance on our Catholic churches, if we would be accurate we must know how many times the same people go to the different masses. Father Duffy of St. Agnes' Church, South Brooklyn, said from his pulpit one Sunday recently that he wished those women and children who came to the first and second mass would stay away from the third mass and give others a chance. I know that some people go to all the masses. I have friends who

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Anent th Yale-Harvard wager, the party wagering on 12-0 certainly was nearest to the actual score.

Nothing, or 0, is an indefinite quantity whose value (if it has any) cannot readily be determined In this case it may be assumed to represent a failure to score. Twelve to nothing can be compared as to value with 23 0 as there is an indefinite quanas to value with 23.0 as there is an indefinite quantity on the same side of the case in each instance. Seventeen and 5 being each definite quantities I can see no way in which the relative values of 17.5 and 12.0 or 23.0 can be mathematically compared. He who bet on 17.5 practically bet that Harvard would score something. He who bet on 12.0 practically bet that Harvard would score nothing. Therefore as Harvard scored nothing the issue comes the nearest to the actual outcome of the grame.

There being no mathematical comparison pos-sible the wager must be considered as drawn if to be decided from that point of view. If decided logically he who wagered on 12-0 wins. BROOKLYN, Dec. 1. H. L. P.

Football Casualties for 1902.

From the Chicago Tribune. LAST YEAR'S RECOED.

From the Boston Duly Advertiser.

MALDEN, Nov. 27.—As far as can be seen, the prospect of sewing being rednablished in the public schools is favorable

eriously injured.

De Style-Why did they put Farrant out of the Gunbusta - he said George Washington didn't chop down the cherry tree. De Style-How does he account for the tree

his automobile Miss de Style—ire bet her a kiss Yale would wis.
Miss Gunbusta—And how did it come out?
Miss de Style—A tie.

Gunbusta-He claims George ran into it

ss Gunbusta--!s that so? Miss de Style-Yes; I was at the wedding. A View of Posterity.

Jinks—Who was Walt Whitman?

Blinks—I think he was the fellow that said and write it out in this line if it takes all the paper.

The surest and best of Blood Purifiers is J.